

NOT GUILTY.

Dr. Leila Latta Cleared of the Charge of Murder.

A VERDICT QUICKLY REACHED.

Deputy District Attorney Hardesty's Last Argument as Public Prosecutor—His Denunciation of Senator Carpenter.

Lelia Latta left the courtroom of Department Six at 3 o'clock yesterday after noon a free woman. A jury of twelve men had decided after not quite two hours, deliberation that she was not guilty of the crime of causing the death of Mrs. Alfereta B. Swanton by producing an abortion upon her in the latter part of July, 1890.

The case was given to the jury at 12 o'clock and they were placed in the charge of a deputy sheriff to obtain lunch. After refreshing themselves they were brought back to the jury-room and locked up to deliberate.

At 2:40 the foreman signified that the jury had arrived at an agreement. They were taken into the courtroom and Judge Clark inquired of the jury if a verdict had been reached. The answer was "Yes, Sir."

The verdict was read by the clerk as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Leila Latta, not guilty."

At 2:50 the jury entered the courtroom, and the two form parties were being gone through with absolute silence prevailed until the verdict was announced. One could almost have heard a pin drop. Quite a number of spectators had remained to witness the trial, including a number of Miss Latta's lady friends. The defendant herself seemed to be the least excited of any one present. She maintained her usual calm demeanor and wore her customary air of indifference.

When the verdict was read Miss Latta was immediately congratulated by John Bryson and her lawyers and then by her lady friends, who gathered around her and shook her most warmly. Alexander Forster, who had turned up. In fact his whereabouts are at present unknown, and his wife died of waiting for his return. She therefore applied for a divorce and Judge Clark gave her what she asked for. John let the case.

F. B. Bishop and C. B. Bishop are no longer man and wife, for the reason that yesterday afternoon Judge McKinley severed the marital bonds on petition of the wife. C. B. evidently did not care, for he failed to appear.

When A. Xander Dillmeyer married Martha Doff Meyer he agreed, among other things, to treat her kindly. Alexander forgot his promise, at least his wife claims he did not keep it, but on the other hand treated her very cruelly. On this ground Judge McKinley yesterday gave her a divorce, \$10 per month alimony and the custody of their 10-year-old daughter. All details of the case were found in the "Times" yesterday. She was interviewed by a Times reporter. She said:

"Once I knew it would be all right, for it could not be otherwise. I was very grateful to my lawyers for the able effort they did in the case. They were very skillful and their expenses for the in my courtesy extended to me during my imprisonment and trial."

"But say, whenever you attempt to gauge a man's feelings, never do it in his presence. In his place. Then write about how she feels. Or, if you want to know how a woman feels when she is in trouble and want to write about it, come and see me. Mrs. Holcomb was given the custody of the child.

After accepting this advice the lady was asked what her future plans were. She said:

"I have not decided as yet, and if I had I would not tell you. I never talk to newspaper reporters" and with this Miss Latta turned and shook the hand of the attending juror, and to thank him for what he turned his fairness.

The verdict created no great surprise upon the court. It was generally believed that the conviction would be secured, and about all that was looked for was the possibility of a hung jury. Quite a number of doctors are disappointed at the outcome of the case. Generally speaking, though, public sympathy was with Miss Latta.

MR. HARDESTY'S FINALE.

When court was opened yesterday morning there was the usual crush of curious spectators on hand, and it had been announced that Deputy District Attorney Hardesty would argue his case before the address Senator Carpenter had delivered to the jury on the evening previous.

Mr. Hardesty, after court had been opened, faced his jury and delivered his speech. His fate was sealed when he was seated, and about all that was looked for was the possibility of a hung jury. Quite a number of doctors are disappointed at the outcome of the case. Generally speaking, though, public sympathy was with Miss Latta.

The following new suits were yesterday filed with the County Clerk:

The Los Angeles National Bank sued James M. Jenkins for \$1,200 and foreclosure of his note.

M. E. Frankel sued R. S. Steinhort to obtain possession of a note for \$2,500; he being the maker, which he claims he has paid.

Mrs. Catherine Wilson sued T. C. Narvaez and F. C. Howes for \$2,100 rents due unpaid.

THE SUPERVISORS.

Closing Up the Business of the Old Board.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and closed up their business.

Supervisor Davis was appointed to take charge of the map-making of the county.

Chairman Perry was appointed a committee of one to secure associate counsel to prosecute the suit against El Hammond's bondsmen.

The Garvanza and Seville bridges were opened by the board.

Certain streets in the Fairmount tract were vacated. A number of other streets in various tracts were also vacated.

All bids for the Azusa bridge were rejected, and the clerk was directed to re-advertise.

Samuel Smith was authorized on behalf of the county to conclude his efforts of collecting school tax from the Southern Pacific Rairoo.

S. W. Miller was allowed \$40 and R. B. Williams \$10 for freight-way for a road in the San Fernando district.

The bids to construct bridges across White Oak Creek and across the San Gabriel River near Azusa were all rejected.

Details to certain land in the Azusa tract for road purposes were all rejected.

Crime must be put down at all hazards; the universal cry, and the poor devils must suffer.

Mr. Hardesty said that it was not constitutional for a prosecutor to reason that while acting in that capacity he would get immunity. In office, he is not in public life; he is a public servant and he is prosecuted by the District Attorney, that office draws down upon his head the enmity of all of the friends of that man. He is damned in all quarters, on all sides.

On the other hand, said Mr. Hardesty, if a post office passing through this county with nothing but a blanket strapped on his back, and commits a crime, he is tried for it. Only six or seven people are in the courtroom, and the court is out of order, but the friends of every criminal are prosecuted. If a man in high office and with influential friends committed a forgery, there was no reason that that man should not be prosecuted, notwithstanding his position. If the District Attorney were to pick out a poor man and prosecute him for his misdeeds and then wink at the crimes committed by a rich man, he would get immunity. In office, he is not in public life; he is a public servant and he is prosecuted by the District Attorney, that office draws down upon his head the enmity of all of the friends of that man. He is damned in all quarters, on all sides.

The speaker said that he would try as Deputy District Attorney, and he was pleased at the fact. The position, he said, was a most unpleasant one. If a man held it, it performed his duty, did upon him the same amount of duty of every criminal, but of the friends of every criminal he was prosecuted. If a man in high office and with the friends of all the friends of that man, he is damned in all quarters, on all sides.

Mr. Hardesty then passed to Senator Carpenter, to whom he paid his compliments. He said he had never heard in all the course of his experience such an out-and-out perverted as the one committed by "man Carpenter" in his address, when he vilified and abused E. E. Swanton, the husband of the dead woman. Carpenter had dwelt upon the fact that she was a widow, and the speaker, and the Deputy District Attorney, and he had charged that she did not dare to show his face in the courtroom. The words had scarcely been uttered when Mr. Swanton entered the courtroom.

"Do you know where he was while he was being maligned by Bumbastes Carpenter?" said Mr. Hardesty, dramatically. "He was at home caring for two motherless children, made so by the instruments of an abortionist. That is where he was."

Mr. Hardesty then reviewed the testimony again. He talked about an hour and a half.

At the close of his remarks the court instructed the jury to deliberate again. The instructions were about the same as those given in every murder case.

The jury retired, and after paraking of luncheons returned a verdict an hour ago. They were out one hour and forty minutes.

BUSINESSES: EDUCATORS.

The Convention at San Francisco to Effect an Organization.

The proprietors and teachers of the principal business colleges on the Pacific Coast met in San Francisco at the rooms of the Pacific Business College, December 26, and organized for the purpose of promoting the cause of business education, and of deriving such benefit from a general discussion of the different branches as only an interchange of ideas can produce. Prof. Armstrong of San Francisco presided.

The constitution and by-laws were signed by twenty-three members, Los Angeles being represented by Prof. F. W. Kelsey of the Los Angeles Business College.

The following offices were selected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. Ramsay of Stockton; vice-presidents, E. C. Robinson and E. B. Clegg of San Francisco; and F. W. Kelsey of Los Angeles; secretary, Prof. Aydelott of Oakland; treasurer, C. S. Hulbert of San Francisco.

Folding Schofield read a paper on pen-

manship, followed by C. Ruxteil and F. E. Cook, after which the subject was generally discussed by members of the convention.

The subject of book-keeping was presented by Prof. Kelsey, followed by H. Worcester of San Jose, and about two hours was spent in a general discussion of the best methods of teaching this most important branch.

Business practice was ably handled by Prof. Armstrong of Portland, who was followed by Prof. Newton, an encyclopedist of considerable ability, who entertained the convention with several highly-amusing recitations.

On the whole the convention was a decided success, and it is expected that its future meetings will be attended by even larger numbers, and that its good influence will be felt among the educators throughout the entire coast.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES GRANTED BY JUDGES CLARKE AND MCKINLEY.

Failure to Support and Desertion the Causes for the Separations—Busy Day for Commissioners Van Dyke.

It was divorce day yesterday in the Superior Court, and the judges were called upon to undo the knots that have heretofore bound together four couples.

John Rooney has been married to Mary Toomey for a series of years, but he has not turned up. In fact his whereabouts are at present unknown, and his wife died of waiting for his return. She therefore applied for a divorce and Judge Clark gave her what she asked for. John let the case.

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COURT NOTES.

The case of Thomas Guerras charged with robbery, was yesterday transferred from Department One to Department Six of the Superior Court. He was arraigned and placed in custody. He was released at once and Judge McKinley accommodated him by giving him one year in Folsom.

United States Commissioner Van Dyke had a busy day yesterday: James W. Bowen, charged with fraudulent registration at Sierra Madre, was discharged, the author of the case was continued until January 29. Charles endeavored to hold up the clerk of the East Side postoffice station.

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PACIFIC ISLES.

Germany Bent on Increasing Her Possessions.

Protectorates Established in the Marshall and Gilbert Groups.

American Commercial Interests Will Be Greatly Injured.

The Helpless Natives to Be Compelled to Pay Heavy Taxes - Fighting and Bloodshed in the Carolines.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The schooner W. F. Beebe arrived yesterday from the Marshall Islands with a cargo of guano, and bringing intelligence tending to confirm the rumor that the German government had taken possession of the islands. The schooner reported that the chiefs were compelled to sign a petition requesting Germany to establish a protectorate over the group. One chief, however, who declared himself in favor of allegiance only to the United States, refused to sign the petition, which has been forwarded to Berlin. A German cruiser is stationed at Jaluit and the German agent has announced that the Islanders will be required to pay a yearly tax in copra.

In an interview with a recent arrival from the Gilbert Islands many facts were learned in connection with the actions of the group by the German trading agency and other concerns supposed to be engaged in private and legitimate enterprises. The informant says that before a nominal protectorate had been declared by the Germans, an association of American traders had been engaged for years in commerce with the group. They enjoyed the good will of the natives and never attempted to exercise authority over them in the way of taxation or by unjustly mobilizing their labor for purposes of profit.

One of the islands was extensively improved and a harbor was made. Understanding that the Germans intended to proclaim a protectorate, the Americans petitioned their own government through Secretary Blaine to take possession of the group, or at least to send some protection to American interests, which were seriously threatened. The correspondence on this matter has never been made public, the petition was lost sight of and Germany established a nominal protectorate.

The first result was that the Germans established two new ports of entry and thus destroyed some of the American improvements. Now they have recently made provisions to strengthen their petition by getting the kings on the various islands to surrender their power and petition Germany to appoint officers for each of the islands. Once the the protectorate is established by the Germans a system of taxation will be introduced by which the islanders will be placed in a position of abject submission to their masters. The natives will be required to work for tolls and the German man-of-war already at the islands will check any attempts at a revolution.

It appears from further statements made that the Germans are inimical to the American settlers and traders, and are doing their best to discourage them. The Gilbert Islanders are very friendly to the Americans, and some of the chiefs who are wise enough to see the drift of general colonization have expressed their willingness to come under the protection of the United States Government. It is predicted that unless this scheme is dissipated Germany will annex the islands during the year.

Latest advices from the Caroline Islands state that an era of insurrection and bloodshed has set in between the natives and Spanish troops quartered in this group.

The fact that Adm. Helknap dispatched the cruiser Alliance to Ponapai to protect American missionaries whose lives and property were threatened, equally by the Spaniards and natives, was made known a few days ago by intelligence received from the American Legation. It is not merely American residents who are threatened; every white person on the islands, and the Spaniards in particular, are fearful of having their property stolen and being murdered.

A traveler named Anderson, who has been engaged in inter-island commerce for several years, returned to Jaluit in the Marshall group, lately, bringing startling intelligence of the extent of the trouble and its causes. He says that the natives are a superior species of their race, and have always had most tractable dispositions. They did not like the coming of the Spaniards until the latter managed to induce Spain to proclaim a protectorate over the group. Quite recently the Spanish officials increased the native taxation, which had always been the most repugnant part of their administration. The natives were oppressed by this new levy, and their refusing to pay it was the leading cause of the existing troubles.

Moreover, the troops on the islands are in many instances a drunken, riotous mob. They have no regard for the natives and have latterly been guilty of many outrages. Mr. Anderson, who is authority for the above statement, says that his residence at Ponapai, was pillaged by the natives, who, in their frenzy, imagine every white person to be concerned in designs against their liberty. Anderson narrowly escaped with his life. Most of the missionaries scattered throughout the Caroline group are either full-blooded natives, or halfbreeds who have been educated by white ministers. They have explained to their people the encroachments of the whites and made the rounds of the twenty odd islands to that end.

The natives armed themselves, and outside the settlement of Ponapai had several sharp engagements with the Spaniards. They were shot down by the gross by English guns, and have now retreated into the bush country.

The Spanish soldiery followed them and was in turn decimated by the hidden enemy. The war cry against the whites has been sounded through all of the islands, the natives have armed themselves and left their farms in charge of their women. The Spaniards, it is said, secretly encourage outrages committed on American property, while ostensibly indignant at them. They will not retreat from their position, and refuse to ameliorate the wretched condition of the people.

The Nisco G's Nothing.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—The will of Selah Chamberlain was probated in Paynesville today. The only public bequest out of the \$7,000,000 estate was a small one to the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati. The re-

mainder of the vast estate will go to two nephews who reside here. His niece, the famous beauty known as Jessie Chamberlain before her marriage in England, is not mentioned in the will.

PARNELL AND THE IRISH.

Boulogne Conference Will Probably Be Resumed Tomorrow.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Father O'Shea has written a letter from the Franciscan Convent at Drogheda, saying:

As Capt. O'Shea's nominator for the Galway election of 1886, I can throw light on the foul calumny uttered about Parnell's conduct in the election. I can also throw light on the political purity of the motives actuating Parnell when he decided to run for Galway. He hoped thereby to secure O'Shea's influence and introduce him into the ranks of the supporters of Parliament with the English Liberal party.

Parnell left Dublin today for his country seat, Avondale, where he expects to remain until Monday next, unless his plans are changed between now and Monday. Parnell will leave Avondale for Boulogne-Sur-Mer at an early hour Monday to take part in what is likely to be the final conference between the Irish leaders, so far as the question of the leadership of the Irish party is concerned.

PROSPECTIVE NEGOTIATIONS.

PARS, Jan. 3.—O'Brien will not resume the conference with Parnell unless the proposed negotiations obtain such sanction from the leaders of the majority of the Irish party as will justify the hope of a reunion of the party. In the meantime O'Brien declines to state whether, in the communications between himself and Dillon, McCarthy and others, they promise approval of further negotiations. The opinion of the Irish group in this city is unfavorable to a resumption of the conference with the other governments who are able to guarantee against the abuse of it. In the meantime the anger of medical circles arising from privileged traffic in the lymph is growing in warmth.

The relations between the Conservative majority in the Landtag and the government increase in hostility. The Cologne Gazette, Hamburg Nachrichten and other organs of the opposition attack the Emperor's policies.

At the end of the year it became a pretext for bitter criticism contrasting the Emperor's promises of reforms with the negative results. The Cologne Gazette warns Chancellor Caprivi that nothing is more dangerous than unrealized promises. The government, it says, since Prince Bismarck's retirement, has achieved nothing.

The projects for labor reform, the alteration system of taxation, the new school system, new customs system and new communal legislation have opened up a prospective of internal conflict of which it is impossible to foresee the consequences.

Mr. Bismarck's semi-official papers refer only to the internal policy of the Emperor and declare that it is tending to a crisis.

The Emperor's alliance with labor laws has made the Hungarian members of the Reichstag look with longing eyes upon the Friedrichsruhe. The year promises to be a stormy Parliamentary period for the government, with the probable reappearance of Bismarck in the forefront of events.

Mrs. Alice Shaw, the American whistler, has met with a brilliant success in her concert in St. Petersburg.

The Russian government has established diplomatic relations with Mexico. Its legation will shortly leave St. Petersburg for the Mexican capital. The intensity of the frost is abating. The death rate is notably increased.

The baptism of the infant Prince is fixed for January 25. The King and Queen of Italy will be sponsors.

The new treaty with Hungary threatens to flood the country with corn.

AT THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Lavigerie's Stand in Favor of the Party of the Republic.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Cardinal Lavigerie's declaration in favor of the French republic has received the support of the archbishops of Tours, Cambrai and Rouen, and several bishops and other clerical dignitaries. In a recent interview with the Pope, Mgr. Fuzet, bishop of Rouen, urged that in the interests of the church, the French Catholic clergy ought to sever all connection with the Monarchical party. The Monarchs, he said, were powerless to conceive or found anything, while they had so far forgotten the dictates of conscience as to resort to weapons of corruption and conspiracy.

His Holiness remarked that the republican clergy ought to be satisfied with the sentiments of Cardinal Lavigerie's toast. Fuzet replied that Cardinal Lavigerie had struck a most fortunate blow in behalf of the church, which did not intend to be the cause of religious opposition to the established government.

Fuzet's letter reporting this interview is countersigned by many bishops, and is tantamount to the definitive submission of a large section of the clergy to the republican government.

The Latin Monetary Convention has been prolonged another year.

The French Grand Orient has declined the overtures of the German Free Masons for the closer cooperation of European lodges.

NOT PERMITTED TO PASS.

Turkey Stops a Japanese Warship at the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Japanese iron-clad which brought to Turkey the survivors of the sunken Turkish frigate Ertogrol was not allowed to pass the Dardanelles, there being a standing provocation against any foreign war vessel going through the straits. Her commander was enraged at the refusal, and at once started to return to Japan with the Turkish sailors.

The Sultan sent the imperial yacht after the Japanese vessel, which was overtaken at Smyrna. The Sultan's representative tendered apologies to the Japanese commander, which were accepted, and the survivors were transferred to the yacht. There is much amusement in diplomatic circles over this incident.

As Azad and a Pauper.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), Jan. 3.—Levi Griswold Evans, who claims to be a cousin of Senator Evans, was a few days ago removed to the New Haven almshouse. He gave his age as 73.

For several years he has been living in a little downtown rookery, but lately became unable to support himself, and was a regular applicant to the town for aid.

Killed by a "Sooner."

GUTHRIE (Oklahoma), Jan. 3.—A fatal shooting affray took place on the street today, in which Representative J. N. Terrill, of Payne county, killed G. M. Embro of the same county.

The trouble grew out of a contest over Terrill's homestead. Terrill was charged with being a "Sooner," and Embro so testified before the United States land office.

SUN IN COLLISION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—During a dense fog in the British Channel this morning off Dungeness, a collision occurred between two steamers, in which the oil laden Robert de Masy was sunk.

IN OTHER LANDS.

Dr. Koch is Displeased at the Talk of Critics.

He Does Not Want to Sell His Secret to the Government.

Emperor William's Large Promises and Their Small Results.

A Crisis Rapidly Approaching in German Politics—The Infant Prince's Baptism, Republicanism and the Vatican.

The crew escaped in boats. The steamship Bathwalt Hall, the other vessel in the collision, was not injured.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—The Cuban delegates have formally submitted to the Spanish government their conclusions as to the best economic and fiscal policy for Cuba. The government has decided not to publish the report, for fear it might prove detrimental to negotiations with the United States Government looking to the establishment of a reciprocity treaty relative to Cuba.

DEADLY FIREARM.

Forty Miners Killed in an Explosion at Ostran.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] There was a terrible explosion of fire-damp today in the Trinity pit near the Polish town of Ostran. Fifteen bodies have been recovered and twenty-four miners are missing.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—It is now known that many miners are still imprisoned in the pit. It is feared that the accident will result in the death of forty miners.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN INDIANA.

ELWOOD (Ind.), Jan. 3.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt here this afternoon at 4 p. m., the first lasting thirty seconds and the second following immediately after and lasting fifteen seconds. The oscillations were from west to east. No damage was done.

CHANGE OF LAW FIRM.

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A CRISIS RAPIDLY APPROACHING IN GERMAN POLITICS—THE INFANT PRINCE'S BAPTISM, REPUBLICANISM AND THE VATICAN.

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ON THE SLOPE.

The Government Robbed of a Million a Year.

Large Quantities of Opium Smuggled from British Columbia.

Litigation Over the Great Burton Estate Finally Closed.

The Treasury's Estimate of the Value of a Mexican Dollar—California Wheat Exports—The Roll Record Broken.

By Telegraph to The Times.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The Pioneer Press Seattle (Wash.) special says: Investigation by careful men sent from here to Victoria shows more than twenty opium refineries in full blast, besides many small Chinese establishments which try out small amounts. For the three months ending on the 13th of September, 45,369 pounds of crude opium were landed at Vancouver from China steamships. Of this amount 5479 pounds were forwarded to New Westminster, 1561 remains at Vancouver and 41,329 pounds were sent to Victoria, where it was refined and smuggled across the American line.

During these months not a single pound of opium was lawfully passed through the customs houses. Smuggling is going forward all the time by sloops, schooners and steamers, and the opium business also amounts to over \$1,000,000 a year. Besides this, Chinese are being smuggled across constantly. It is believed that wealthy residents of Victoria are backing the smugglers and share in the profits.

THE CUNNING CELESTIAL.

Lem Ping's Method of Obtaining Other People's Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] Lem Ping, a Chinese rancher on Boulou Island, was arrested today on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses and grand larceny. Ping represented himself as Ling Shang, a wealthy Chinese who lives on Staten Island, for some time, but has never called on the firm. Ping went to Stevens & Co. and demanded that Shang's account be settled. The firm owed Shang \$100 and gave Ping \$100 in cash and a check for \$100.

The real Ling Shang then appeared and demanded his money, and the result was the arrest of Lem Ping, who had spent the \$200 but had not yet cashed the check.

THE VALUE OF A DOLLAR.

A New Ruling on the Mexican Coin by the Treasury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] There was a great amount of excitement on the door of the custom-house this morning. From the 1st inst., the Treasury Department has decreed that the value of a Mexican dollar shall be 83 7-10 cents. Hitherto it has been 92 3-10 cents. The City of Peking arrived on the afternoon of December 31, and the custom-house brokers made up their values at the rate of 92 3-10 cents to the dollar. When they were presented to Collector Phelps he insisted that the ship's cargo should be appraised at the rate of 92 3-10 cents to the dollar. The brokers had, consequently, to make out new entries, and the consignees are thus delayed a day and the work of discharging the ship is interfered with.

SETTLED AT LAST.

Half a Million Will Cover the Damage in the Gotham Firs.

A Final Decision in the Celebrated Burton Estate Case.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] A decision in regard to the heirship of the M. Burton estate, which has occupied the attention of the courts for the past quarter of a century, was rendered today. It gives one half of the estate to Maria Burton and the other half in equal parts to Neile DePedro Vana, and Henry H. Burton and the Lull heirs. The latter half passes into the hands of Mrs. Maggie Leach by virtue of deeds passed long ago conveying the property to Wallace Leach. Mrs. Leach controls six-tenths of the estate. The celebrated Jamul Ranch is included in the estate.

ROLLER RECORDS.

Nearly Three Hundred Miles Covered in Twenty-four Hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The world's record in a twenty-four-hour go-as-you-please roller-skating race was broken by two men in the contest which began at the Pavilion at 10 o'clock New Year's night, and ended at 10 o'clock last night. The men were Snowden, the champion long-distance roller-skater of America, who held the record of 272 miles, and Morgan of Los Angeles. Snowden covered 235 miles, Morgan 281 miles and three laps.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

A Heavy Increase for California Over Last Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] During December, 1890, the exports of wheat from San Francisco were 1,365,000 bushels, valued at \$1,847,000. The wheat exports during the year 1890 aggregated 13,014,000 bushels valued at \$17,278,000. The exports made were chiefly to Great Britain, France, Belgium and Brazil. This shows an increase over 1889 of 900,000 bushels, and in value of \$636,000.

Pacific Coast Failures.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency reports twenty-four failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the week ending the 21st, as compared with twenty-two for the previous week and twelve for the corresponding week of 1889.

Only a Woman's Tears.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 3.—Mrs. D. J. Creighton, wife of ex-Senator Creighton, now San Quentin for bribing jurors, waited on Gov. Waterman this morning and pleaded for her husband's pardon. The Governor refused to exercise clemency.

Informed Against.

MERCED (Cal.) Jan. 3.—District Attorney Breckenridge filed an information today against August Oisen for

killing John Ivert in November, 1890. The complaint charges malicious and premeditated murder. Next Tuesday was set for arraignment. Sophie Ivert, widow of the deceased, was allowed \$500 per month as a family allowance and as administratrix was granted permission to use the personal property.

HE RU VS. THE JAIL.

The Soft Swap Enjoyed by a State's Prison Convict.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] A special to the Herald from Thomaston, Me., chronicles a novel condition of things at the State prison there, in that William Gould, serving a ten years' sentence for embezzling \$180,000 while cashier of the First National Bank, practically ruins the institution. It is alleged that Gould has unlimited power and is virtually warden. He is not the only warden, including the officers' salaries, receives all the money and buys all the goods, runs the commissary department and the warden orders punishment on his complaint.

He is not locked up in a cell as the others are, and has privileges accorded him which are never given a prisoner in any institution. He fills the position of clerk, assistant librarian, choir member, assistant physician and assistant watchman, and it is also said that he makes out the annual report of the prison.

BLUFFING A MINT.

AN ATTEMPT TO COMPEL THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Bullion-holders Believe They Have as Much Right to the Seigniorage on Silver as the Government.

By Telegraph to The Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] Today Judge Harvey Morse and George C. Merrick of Denver called at the United States Mint of this city with a brick of silver weighing 514 ounces fine, presented it to the weighing clerk and demanded that it be coined into money. Upon their demand being refused, they waited upon Col. Bosbyshell, superintendent of the mint, and made the same demand verbally of him. Col. Bosbyshell refused to accept the brick for private coinage, and Morse and Merrick then presented him with a formal demand in writing.

After presenting it, Merrick asked Col. Bosbyshell to give them a certificate of letter certifying that the mint had offered to coin a silver coinage and that it had been refused by him, so that they would be saved the trouble of proving that fact in court, where they propose to test the right of the Government to refuse bullion. At their request Col. Bosbyshell gave them a letter. After receiving Col. Bosbyshell's written refusal to receive their bullion the two gentlemen wrapped up their brick and departed.

The ground upon which Morse and Merrick based their demand is, they claim, a constitutional one, and denies the right of the Government to make what is known as "seigniorage" on bullion. The present demand is for a silver coin, bullion worth 1084 cents per ounce due to 37 1/2 grains, while the actual value of an ounce when coined into silver dollars is 129 29 cents. When the Government buys bullion it pays the market bullion price and makes the difference, which is "seigniorage," between that price and the legal-tender value. It is this "seigniorage" which the gentlemen who presented their silver bricks at the mint today think they have as much right to as the Government.

NO LIVES WERE LOST.

Half a Million Will Cover the Damage in the Gotham Firs.

A Final Decision in the Celebrated Burton Estate Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] Careful estimates of the big fire last night place the total loss at \$56,000, insurance more than half. Never in the history of the fire department were the members called upon to battle with such fierce flames. Prof. Hermann says that the fire started in the "super" room of the Fifth-avenue Theater. Hermann's Theater was given up for lost, but is found that the building was not badly damaged after all. The greatest loss will not exceed \$25,000. A rumour was started that some lives were lost, but careful investigation failed to confirm it.

Following is a complete list of the losses estimated by the police.

Fifth-avenue Theater, owned by the Gilsey estate, total loss, \$250,000; Henry C. Minor, lessee of the building, \$50,000; Fanny Davenport, the actress, loses \$50,000; the Gilsey building, \$100,000; Hermann's Theater, \$25,000; Sturner House, \$25,000. In addition to these there are a number of smaller losses. It was not until 6 o'clock that the fire was under control.

While no definite information is to be had as to the amount of insurance on the burned buildings, it is said on authority that the insurance companies will not suffer heavily. Insurance companies are not favorably impressed with the neighborhood. It is said that the Sturtevant House was insured for \$200,000.

ANGRY NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

Great Dissatisfaction Over England's Agreement with France.

HALIFAX, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] Advices from Newfoundland indicate that excitement and indignation over England's renewal of the modus vivendi with France are still ripe. This is received as a blow at the liberty of the people. Crowds assembled and condemned in the strongest terms this act of the home government. Some have suggested that the flag of England be pulled down and an appeal made to the United States for protection.

The Town Bar is Escaped.

PENNDLETON, (Or.) Jan. 3.—Fire at Atherton, nineteen miles from here, destroyed a block of business houses last night, with a loss of \$20,000, half insured. The town narrowly escaped as the wind was blowing hard at the time. The fire was of incendiary origin.

The Omaha Bridge Tangle.

OMAHA (Neb.) Jan. 3.—On application of the defendants, the contempt cause growing out of the bridge injunction this morning was continued in the District court until Tuesday next. The injunction case was set for hearing in the Federal Court Monday.

Played Another Draw.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Steinitz and Saenger played another draw today.

LOS ANGELES SUNDAY TIMES—JANUARY 4, 1891.—TWELVE PAGES.

BUSINESS.

Money, Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—MONEY.—On call easy; closing offered at 2 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—7 1/2@.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet, and firm; 60-day bills, 4 7/8%; demand, 4 8 1/4%.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Investment buying continued to be the principal feature of the stock market today. The houses which do a strictly investment business say that they find great difficulty in supplying the demand for good bonds and dividend-paying stocks. Such scarcity of securities upon the street has not been known in fifteen years. The news from the railroad world today was not of special importance, and the general tone of the market was strong. The close was fairly active and strong at the highest points. The only material advances among the active shares were Lackawanna and Colorado Coal 1 per cent each.

Government bonds were dull and steady.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] A special to the Herald from Thomaston, Me., chronicles a novel condition of things at the State prison there, in that William Gould, serving a ten years' sentence for embezzling \$180,000 while cashier of the First National Bank, practically ruins the institution. It is alleged that Gould has unlimited power and is virtually warden. He is not the only warden, including the officers' salaries, receives all the money and buys all the goods, runs the commissary department and the warden orders punishment on his complaint.

He is not locked up in a cell as the others are, and has privileges accorded him which are never given a prisoner in any institution. He fills the position of clerk, assistant librarian, choir member, assistant physician and assistant watchman, and it is also said that he makes out the annual report of the prison.

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PASADENA.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Borough Trustees in Regular Session.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

The Willi Thompson Fence Had to Come Down—City Recorder Rose's Bond Approved—Brevities.

City Council met in regular session at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The entire board was present, President Lukens in the chair.

The minutes of the meetings of December 27 and 30 were read and approved.

It is the matter of the obstruction of South Fair Oaks avenue, the City Attorney and Street Superintendent reported in favor of removing the obstructions and keep the street open. The City Marshal and Superintendent of Streets were instructed to have the obstructions removed at once.

A petition signed by property-owners was presented asking that the east side of Wood-tar avenue be relieved from the present amount of storm water drained into it. The Street Superintendent was instructed to put the thoroughfare in proper condition.

A petition was presented asking that the grade of Villa street be established between the east line of Lake avenue and the eastern city limits, so that the same may be graded. The City Engineer was instructed to furnish the necessary levels.

Geo. W. Hayes was granted a rebate of \$8.

A bill for a cross-bar for the fire-engine, from the S. J. Manufacturing Company, was read and placed on file.

A communication was read from the Los Angeles Terminal Company with reference to making the bridge over the tracks at Columbia street conform to the established grade of that thoroughfare.

H. H. Rose's bond as City Recorder, for \$1000, with J. W. Wood and Dr. W. L. McAllister as sureties, was presented and approved.

The auditing and finance committee reported in favor of bills to the amount of \$249.88, which were ordered paid.

An adjournment followed.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The Webster will open next week. The event should be celebrated in a manner fitting.

Considerable money is already up on the coming match between Post Boy and Fire Fly.

Public interest now centers in the Willi Thompson fence that was. The obstruction was removed yesterday by the Marshal in accordance with instructions from the Council. It remains to be seen what Mr. Thompson and the railroad company will do about it.

Gov-elect Markham and family left yesterday for Sacramento, and the best wishes of all Pasadena went with them.

The leading eastern periodicals continue to devote large space to Southern California. No country deserves it more.

A large number of TIMES Annuals were disposed of yesterday. Send in your orders early to No. 50 East Colorado street.

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AN APPRECIATIVE EPISTLE.

What an Eastern Man Thinks of "God's Country."

The following letter was sent to Major Ben C. Truman of the Chicago exhibit by a gentleman who has just come to Los Angeles:

This is truly "God's country"—a land where mankind are at their best, because Nature—climate, temperature, soil and production—all conspire to make life pleasant and enjoyable. The air here at this time is less moist and fully as warm as in Chicago in June. People go about without wraps, and young lovers stand under the trees, sit on the steps, swing in the hammocks, and walk about in that leisurely and half-abandoned way which suggests warmth and a comfortable feeling. Bathing at the several beaches—thirty miles run on any one of the lines leading to them)—at this time suggests a contrast between this favored corner of the United States and the Northwest and East, where, from newspaper reports, the thermometer shows 30° below zero. The markets are full of ripe and delicious strawberries, and vegetables of all kinds come in from the country near every month.

The Fair Oaks—avenue Obstruction Removed.

The Willi Thompson fence, at the southern end of Fair Oaks avenue, is a thing of the past—that is for the present. In accordance with Councilmanic instructions, Marshal McLain and Street Superintendent Brown yesterday morning took to themselves to the spot and removed the said obstruction, making the highway once more passable.

Action in the matter was hastened by the sale of a strip of the land ten feet wide by Mr. Thompson to the Los Angeles Terminal Company to permit them to widen the cut. This necessitated moving the street-car tracks twelve feet to the west. In case the strip purchased by the railroad had been dug away, as seems to have been the intention, the street would have been cut off at a public highway.

Boards will doles up to the law. There is no dispute but that Mr. Thompson owned the land which nearly five years ago was opened up as a public thoroughfare. It has been so used for at least four years, openly and continuously and without any objection from Mr. Thompson, to such an extent that the strip in question has become the main line of travel, connecting Fair Oaks avenue and Columbia street. It is stated that at one time the city made some improvements on the land in question, and at Mr. Thompson's request, the question now is whether or not Mr. Thompson has the right to revoke his apparent dedication of the property to the public for a highway.

Mr. Thompson's bond, as City Recorder, for \$1000, with J. W. Wood and Dr. W. L. McAllister as sureties, was presented and approved.

The auditing and finance committee reported in favor of bills to the amount of \$249.88, which were ordered paid.

An adjournment followed.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The Webster will open next week. The event should be celebrated in a manner fitting.

Considerable money is already up on the coming match between Post Boy and Fire Fly.

Public interest now centers in the Willi Thompson fence that was.

The obstruction was removed yesterday by the Marshal in accordance with instructions from the Council. It remains to be seen what Mr. Thompson and the railroad company will do about it.

Gov-elect Markham and family left yesterday for Sacramento, and the best wishes of all Pasadena went with them.

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proceeds will be used for a worthy cause. It is to be hoped the patronage will be liberal.

Ben is the name of the donkey that won the slow race at the park New Year's day. The name of the speedy animal was unavoidably omitted in the account of the proceedings. Ben is owned by a lad named Cuisholm.

The regular meeting of the National Club will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Universal-church vestry. Mrs. Stetson will lecture on the theme "Nationalism and Religion." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The ladies of the Shakespeare Club held a delightful meeting Friday evening with Mr. Ward as their coach at Las Casitas. There will be a special business meeting of the club at the residence of Mrs. A. K. Nash next Friday evening.

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BLEW HIS HEAD OFF.

Frightful Tragedy in a Main-street Lodging-house.

A DESPERATE MAN'S DEED

Frank Mandeville Attempts to Murder Mrs. Shaw and Winds Up by Putting a Bullet in His Own Brain.

Frank H. Mandeville terminated his career last evening and made a vigorous endeavor to also close that of Mrs. Millie Shaw. Mandeville died by his own hand, not before he had fired three shots from a 44-caliber British building at the lady.

This tragedy occurred in the third story of the Roberts block at the northeast corner of Seventh and Main streets about 10 p. m. Mrs. Shaw is a dressmaker who has rooms in the building in the northeast corner of the third floor. She has a workshop and directly across the hallway is room 28, her bedroom.

At 8:30 yesterday evening she was engaged sewing in the workshop. She heard some one come up the stairs very softly and go into room 28. She supposed it to be her assistant, who had gone out for a walk and who would not be back before she had said aside her name, introducing to relatives.

Placing up a lamp which she carried in her hand she started for room 28. When she reached the threshold Mandeville appeared. He did not utter one word, but placed a revolver almost at her breast and fired.

The ball, an extraordinarily large one struck the main steel of Mrs. Shaw's corset, glanced off and was afterward found in her stockings. It had not been for the corset's sake, however, that the ball would have passed through her body and undoubtedly have killed her.

As soon as the shot was fired Mrs. Shaw turned and ran down the hallway crying "Help! Help!" Mandeville followed her and two more shots at the fleeing woman, but neither of them took effect. In the meantime Mrs. Shaw had thrown the lamp, which she had in her hands, from her. It struck against the wall and burst into pieces, scattering glass and a great racket presented itself to her. She was very enthusiastic over the Eden which they have found at last.

D. Thompson and family moved in from Pasadena recently, believing that the climate of Los Angeles was more suitable to his health than Pasadena.

Aaron Spoor of Milwaukee, Wis., is visiting his brother, H. C. Spoor.

Miss Celia of Swan street was again

prostrated yesterday with spasms, from which she has been a great sufferer since she received serious injuries on the head some three years since, by being thrown from her carriage by a street-car colliding with it.

The Old Courthouse Property. The contract between the Board of Supervisors and John S. Ballard for the purchase of the old Courthouse property was closed yesterday and signed by both parties.

Under the provision of the contract the county is given sixty days in which to turn over an abstract of the property. Mr. Ballard is given thirty days then in which to ascertain if the abstract is all right. In case of dispute as to the abstract, the arbitrator is to be referred to John S. Chase.

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By the time the fire department arrived the incipient blaze in the hall had been put out and there remained no service for the department to perform.

But the feature of the evening was yet to come. A man who had pursued Mrs. Shaw down the hall into the room where her workshop and locked himself in.

When Officer Farmer arrived and found out what had transpired he went to the door and demanded of Mandeville that he be arrested. The latter refused to do so, but the officer then placed his shoulder against the door and broke it in.

When the door gave way there stood Mandeville revolver in hand. He cried to the policeman, "Don't enter or I will shoot."

Farmer stepped back into the hallway and told Mandeville he was an officer and that he had better accompany him. The reply was that he would do so in his workshop and locked himself in.

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TENTH YEAR.

CHARIOTS IN THE SKY.
An Anticipated Pre-millenarian Movement

AGITATING ALL THE CHURCHES.

An International Conference—Christ Will Come Personally—Prophecy and Signs—Eminent Clergymen Interested.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1890.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] As the last decade of the nineteenth century opens, an activity such as has not been witnessed since the days of the great Millerite excitement prevails among certain Christian denominations all over the civilized world. It is significant, too, that many of the greatest pulpits in Europe and America are in expectation of startling events at the close of the century, which they believe will mark the end of an epoch in the world's spiritual history. While they do not share the views of the Second Adventists or the Millerites, who set the time of Christ's second coming by charts and dates, they still believe that great changes, foreshadowed by prophecy, are close at hand.

Even as I write, arrangements are under way for three great conferences of Pre-Millenarians in this country next summer on a scale broader than that of the prophetic conference in Chicago in 1886, when ministers of many denominations from the United States and Canada attended. This new activity is largely the outcome of the recent Pre-Millennial gathering in Brooklyn, when twenty-six States were represented and a national organization was effected with a united membership of over two hundred clergymen, including men of such prominence as Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon of the Clarendon-street Baptist Church, Boston; Prof. J. M. Sider of Crozer University, Philadelphia; Prof. Gilmore of Rochester University; Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn; Dr. Eli B. Baltimore, Rev. Dr. Stone of Hartford, Rev. John L. Atwater of Chicago, Dr. J. D. Herr of Chicago, Rev. Dr. McBride of Brooklyn, and many others equally well known for pulpit influence and progressive theology. The first of the coming confer-

erence will be held in Milwaukee, on the 20th of June, and the second in Chicago on the 27th.

"Yes, See the increasing desecration of the Sabbath, the augmentation of infidelity and skepticism, materialistic and other radical theories, assailing the social order and religion. See how the atheistic and materialistic press has multiplied. Look



Rev. E. P. Goodekin, Rev. P. S. Henson,
D. D.

at the increasing licentiousness of our age, the absorption in money-making. It is even claimed that one-half of our people never enter a church. The world attacks its authenticity is sought to be undermined by infidels, doctors of divinity and defectors from divinity. We believe it comes to cover. Ours is the old apostolic faith, the faith that was held by the martyrs, the Waldenses, Bunyan, Toplady, Wesley and a host of others. One of the signs of the times not to be overlooked is the great movement among the Jews, looking to their return to Jerusalem. Another is the commotion among the nations everywhere, keeping all civilized society in a state of intense agitation. All of these are not failing evidences that the advent is not far off."

The author of the present movement, Rev. George C. Needham, came to this country from England in 1888. In that year, in conjunction with Rev. James Ingalls, he established what were known as Bible conferences, at which the prophecies were discussed. Years before he had established similar conferences in London. The first national conference in the United States was held in Philadelphia in 1889, and the second in St. Louis, in Rev. Dr. Brooke's church, where a large number of clergymen attended the sessions. Then there sprang up a series of conferences similar to those of Mr. Moody and Northfield, and these have been held annually, until now meetings are held regularly every year, the largest being in New York. A great prophetic conference was held in Chicago in 1886, at which such eminent theologians as Bishop Nicholson of Philadelphia, Rev. Maurice Baldwin, Bishop of Huron, Ont.; Prof. Marquis of the McCormick Theological Seminary, Prof. Sterter of Wesleyan College, Igo. Duffield of Princeton, N. J.



Rev. G. C. Needham. Rev. J. D. Herr, D. D. Enthusiasts will assemble in July next, and will last ten days, being in the nature of a summer school of prophecy, to which Christians of all denominations will be invited. There will be a host of speakers, a large majority of them being Baptists, for it is to that energetic denomination that the credit for the new spiritual agitation rightly belongs, although all are now seriously engaging in the work. The general conference will be held in Milwaukee in July. But these are both to be dwarfed by the great gathering in New York at a later date, when all pre-millenarians, whether Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists or Baptists, will meet and form the strongest array of literal believers in scriptural prophecy ever witnessed in this country or in Great Britain in modern times.

Yesterday I talked with Dr. McBride, the chairman of the executive committee of the new movement, and with Evangelist George C. Needham, the secretary. It was in Dr. McBride's General Assembly Church in Brooklyn that the late conference was held, the influence of which is extending over the entire country. It is noticeable that, with few exceptions, all the men foremost in the pre-millennial agitation are in the prime of life and the busiest sort of church-workers.

"I have only lately returned from the Northwest," said Dr. McBride, "and the whole country is that of full it. Besides, all the leading evangelists are Pre-Millenarians, including Mr. Moody. I can only remember a single exception among them, here or abroad. It's astonishingly widespread, and reminds me of the remarkable work of Moody," said the great preacher. "Moody, if I could see the coming of the Lord as you do, would be red-hot, and would watch with aching eyes for the moment of His advent." Spurgeon, too, is one of us watching on the mountain tops, and it was only the other day that I talked with Dr. Tallage about it. "Ah," said the Tabernacle preacher, "as his whole face lighted up with enthusiasm, 'I would give the whole world if it would bring it about tomorrow!'"

"On what grounds do you base your belief in a Pre-Millennial advent?" I asked.

"On prophecy first, which we interpret literally. I believe, as do we all, that the signs of the times visible all around us are such as were indicated by the prophets, and that one of the strongest evidences is the many strikes and labor troubles we are having everywhere, not in one country but all over the globe. These are the conditions which the apostle James foresees, when he wrote: 'Go to, now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you—ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers, which is of you kept back by fraud, chieftain, and the wages of them that have reaped are entered into the barns of the Lord of Sabaoth. Be patient, therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord.' There are other signs equally potent. Everywhere we see the 'falling away' that we predicted of the church. One statistical writer, in Chicago, I believe, asserts that there are 300,000,000 nominal Christians thoroughly corrupt and worldly, while 100,000,000 Protestant Christians are apathetic and sleeping, as if drugged by some fatal opiate. The problem of the conversion of the heathen is more than ever perplexing, for while the total number of heathen souls con-

verted to Christ during the last century is estimated at 3,000,000, the heathen population has increased in the same period 200,000,000. If these figures be true, they show that nothing short of the personal presence of Christ will be able to convert the whole world."

"You take the ground, then, that the world is growing worse instead of better?"

"Yes. See the increasing desecration of the Sabbath, the augmentation of infidelity and skepticism, materialistic and other radical theories, assailing the social order and religion. See how the atheistic and materialistic press has multiplied. Look



Rev. A. J. Gordon, Rev. Samuel
McBride.

places when all are assembled on the plain of Armageddon for battle. Christ then descend on the Mount of Olives and with his angel host will utterly rout the armies of the oppressed and usher in the thousand years of blessedness, which, the Pre-Millenarians hold, will be the result and not the precursor of the Advent. This, in brief, is the belief that is wondrously stirring up the churches everywhere to cover. Ours is the old apostolic faith, the faith that was held by the martyrs, the Waldenses, Bunyan, Toplady, Wesley and a host of others. One of the signs of the times not to be overlooked is the great movement among the Jews, looking to their return to Jerusalem. Another is the commotion among the nations everywhere, keeping all civilized society in a state of intense agitation. All of these are not failing evidences that the advent is not far off."

These Pre-Millenarians are untiring workers, and they are intensely in earnest. They will maintain an active propaganda from now until the meeting of the great conference next year, when it is confidently expected that all the Protestant denominations will be fully represented. Pre-Millennial literature will be scattered like snowflakes all over the world. It will be a campaign of agitation everywhere. Spreading out from the Plymouth Brethren and later from the Baptists, who gave it its recent impulse, the movement bids fair to embrace all Christendom and to awaken such a revival of interest in the second event as has never been witnessed since apostolic days, when every follower of the Nazarene was watching and waiting for his coming. To the Pre-Millenarians the air is already burdened with the sound of rushing chariots and the rustle of angelic wings.

BEATEN DOWN ON THE HIGHWAY.

Terrible and Mysterious Assault on a New Jersey Beauty.

Fairview, N. J., is excited over a murderous assault, which has about it many elements of mystery, and all Bergen county is on the lookout for "clever" Miss Louise Shepherd, daughter of Mr. Beerman, a young and unusually beautiful matron, left the streetcar station about 6 p.m. to walk to her home. Soon after passing a stone bridge over a deep ravine she heard footsteps close behind, and at once received a blow on the head. Blow after blow was aimed upon her as she lay crying for mercy; her front teeth were knocked out, one eye was destroyed, one cheek was laid open, and her face horribly wounded. And for all this no one can assign any certain motive.

If robbery was intended the assailant must have been the clumsiest of amateur scoundrels, for he made no attempt to stifle her cries, did not touch the jewelry she wore or even the pocketbook she dropped. Nor was there any attempt to make a base crime, though that would have been to the speedy approach of help. Nor could it have been a case of homicidal mania, for there were evidently two assailants, and monomaniacs do not work in couples.

The first man to rescue the injured woman was Albert Mayder, who was at work in a stable near by and heard her cries. He saw a man running away on one road. Dr. F. Hesse, a veterinary surgeon, next drove up with a companion, and they had just met a man running away by another road. The two men have been traced at various points in the neighborhood. The blow had peered in the faces of three other females that evening, coming close enough to frighten the women; they had gone on two porches and looked through the windows, and finally they had stolen a sash weight—eighteen inches long, and of iron—which was found near the woman, and with which the work was evidently done. But why?

One of these men threw away his overcoat, which was found nearby by badly spotted with blood. A little later Miss M. Chapman, a young woman at the railroad station at Granton, saw this man without his overcoat and much blood by running, so she took very particular notice of him. He is a short, very stoutly built man, of light complexion, very clean shaven, with light hair and dark eyes. Two other witnesses saw him, and it would seem that his identification will be easy. The other man is tall and dark, but little more is known of him.

The victim's tenacity of life and strength was amazing. She was able to direct her helpers to the house but could say no more. The loss of blood alone would have killed a less vigorous woman. She has gained strength rapidly, and can speak plainly enough to say that she saw but one man, and knows he was a white man. Wonderful to relate, her skull was not fractured, though the hair and flesh were literally torn off by it repeated blows with the iron bar. The bones of her nose and face, however, are badly splintered, and at the best the once beautiful matron will be marred for life. She is but 23 years of age, though she has been married seven years and has several children.

The man, near that stone bridge, has an evil reputation. "There is a man in the guise of a descendant of the Napoleons, will arise and make covenant with the Jews for seven years; in 1895 Jewish sacrifices will be resumed in the Temple at Jerusalem; in 1897 will take place the ascension of 144,000 living Christians. Then, in 1898 will take place the final three and a half years' tribulation and universal persecution of Christians, ending in 1901 with the destruction of Anti-Christ, and the wicked at Mount Olivet in the battle of Armageddon, after which Christ will appear. All such calculations are repudiated by the Pre-Millenarians, proper, who believe, however, that the Lord's reappearing on earth is near, although "no man knoweth the hour of his appearing." His chariots will suddenly part the sky and will be surrounded with the effulgence of a thousand suns. Not by way of a lowly manger and heralded by a twinkling star, as on that Christmas morning nearly 1900 years ago, but bursting upon the sight of the whole world at once and equally visible in China, Australia, the Poles, Europe and America. The living and dead saints are then to be caught up in the air, where they will stay during the "time of great tribulation" that is to

Opposed to Friday Hangings.

At Pine Bluff, Ark., one day recently, Judge Elliott sentenced a murderer to be hanged on Thursday, Jan. 29. He stated that he "never had and never would order the execution of a man on a Friday, because on that day Christ was crucified," and he "would never hang the Saviour's memory by sentencing a murderer to die on the day upon which the Son of God sacrificed his life for humanity's sake."

A Natural Question.

Pupil—Please, what do they make castor oil out of?

Teacher—the castor bean.

Pupil—Then, do they make lime oil out of the lime bean?—Pittsburg Bulletin.

LATEST IN SLEEVES.

What is Doing in the World of Gala Gowns.

SOME OF THE MANY VARIATIONS

Of Attire at Full Dress Revels—Frocks of the Four Hundred—Some Things to Be Seen.



Rev. E. P. Goodekin, Rev. P. S. Henson,
D. D.

scarlet with broad bands of ermine had a look that was almost Tudoresque churchly. Her heavy train lay on the floor behind her gleaming with threads of gold. A little lady who had not the fear of the Audubon Society before her wore a black satin slip covered by a particularly graceful rapsier of deep crimson chintz. Over the front of the low-cut waist was drawn over the bosom like a scarf, the ends hanging in a half sash from the left side. Forming a crest on the right, shoulder and following down along the lightly draped folds was a flight of tiny blackbirds so delicately poised they seemed but to have fluttered there for a brief moment for rest in their flight over the bare woods and the snow. The chiffon sleeves fell in two plaited volants to the elbows. The drapes of the overdress were very long and very soft and full, and here and there where they were fastened by the backs or the ties of such headbands. How a woman can wear such a beautifully cruel frock, God knows, but as the somewhat irreverent Rudyard Kipling says, "He won't split on a pal."

A dress worn by a tall, rosy Englishwoman was of white silk veiled with glittering gold embroidery and fringed with a long hem of black velvet. The full bodice was hemmed with gold embroidery and framed in bands of the white feely fur of Thibet goat. The full low bodice was held modestly in place by three black velvet ribbons fastened with clasps of huge diamonds. The corsage was held at the top with a deep and heavy marabout fringe, most fluffy and fastened.

clusters of pink cyclamen blooms on the bosom and on the top of each arm. There was a long fur bow and a long white and silver velvet train.

The full dress promenades the streets in increasing numbers. It is seen more and more by ladies who can ride by hook or by crook the price of it walk the pavements, oblivious of the fact that there are not a dozen days in our winter climate when it is suitable wear. Fur toque and furred boots leave nothing but fur and face visible.

ELLEN OSBORN.

ALL OF THEM HAD NERVE.

A Desperate Battle Between Officers and Outlaws.

Nobles county, Ind., comes to the front with the principal outlaw of the Jesse James gang, who, in his day, was one of mid-life, whose life for over thirty years, except a short interval in the penitentiary, has been one continuous series of crimes. In Ohio he has been known and sought for as the "Fostoria murderer," as he is charged with having killed his "pal," one Campau, at that place; but Indiana was after him for horse stealing when he made his last fight, wounded two officers badly and got four shots in his own carcass. Adding a shot he got in Ohio he is now well headed.

Nobles county was, some forty years ago, a place of unfortunate repute. The swampy forests were so infested with horse thieves that at one time they gained political control of the county. The natural western result soon followed—an uprising of "regulators" and a promiscuous lynching. The country was profaned and most of the desperadoes fled. Kuhns was the last of his set, and was hastening toward his old hiding place with one companion, James Mease, when the posse of officers met them and a terrible battle took place.

There is no describing it, it was so confused. Policeman John Kennedy, of Fort Wayne, was shot in the face and fell. Deputy Sheriff Thomas Wilcox, then had a shot at Kuhns, who, after taking three balls into his back, but the desperado escaped. Mease was shot down by A. R. Jackson at the first fire, getting a ball in the leg. With wonderful nerve Kuhns went to an obscure farm house, and concealing the fact that he was wounded, asked permission to lie down as he was "sick." That night he was captured. Such, in brief, was the last battle of Churubusco—a village some twenty miles north of Fort Wayne.

The battle of the battle, the feature which made it a subject of world-wide fame, was not a man, showed the white feather. Policeman Kennedy is one of the most popular lads in Fort Wayne, and had his wound proved mortal. Kuhns would have had short shrift. Deputy Sheriff Thomas Wilkinson has had a lively experience with criminals for many years, and never flinched once. Marshal A. R. Jackson, of Churubusco, with a limited experience, stood up to his work like an Indian soldier, and dropped Mease at the first shot. The "hostiles" did equally well. Mease and the battle in line style, and Kuhns fought it to a finish. They are "gritty rascals."

Kuhns began his criminal career at the age of 16 by setting fire to a school house. At 14 he was sent to the penitentiary for horse stealing, and served two years. He has traveled far and committed many crimes, but insists that he did not kill Campau. He expresses an earnest desire to live, though he is very badly wounded and the chances are against him.

Down an Elevator Shaft.

The sudden and appalling death of Hon. Isaac M. Jordan cast a gloom over Cincinnati which seems to be dispelled very slowly. One instant he was chatting merrily with a friend who held his hand, the next—ever before he had time to turn around and say "Good-bye" as he stepped into an elevator shaft, and falling fifty feet was crushed to death at the bottom. This happened in the Lincoln Inn court building, and the circumstances were to the last degree curious and suggestive.

At least a dozen trivial accidents or incidents contributed to his death, and had any one of them been lacking he would have been saved. Had the catch on the sliding door to the elevator been perfect; had the man been more careful; had he "locked" at the bottom, had the elevator boy seen that it was closed before going on; had his friend taken him by the hand a few seconds earlier or later, or had the elevator gone a little farther up, so that the light in it would not have shone across the darkened hall, and misled him into the idea that it was still in place, no accident could have occurred.

All these trivial things, however, seemed to work together to insure his destruction. The elevator was going up, the boy stopped it on the 400 to about two hundred and twenty-five, has been having of late some extremely pretty gowns. One of them is a ball dress of the palest gray satin. The dainty round waist is of gray silk muslin gathered about the shoulders with a quilled heading. On the right shoulder fastens a wide-toed band of gray satin adorned with a large fan-like plume. The bodice is gathered in a falling ruffle of lace half way between shoulder and elbow. The height of the "pouf" is increased by elaborate epaulettes or standing sprays of strawberry-jasmine roses or birds of paradise, tucked in and stretched out. The bodice formed an embroidered corset, and was finished with a lace hem. The bodice is gathered in the waist on the left side, where it is fastened by a trail of yellow honeysuckle. About the foot of the skirt is placed a deep flounce of embroidered gray silk muslin caught up here and there by clusters of honeysuckle in festoons. There are small flat muslin paniers on the hips coming from under the point of the bodice in front, and held by flowers under the arms. Under the edge of the "petticoat" one catches a hint of Russian lace.

Low bodices edged with fur are seen daily. When tucked away in the fur are the shoulder pads, which are a cock standing up straight. The "pouf" is a large, straight, narrow skirt draped at the waist with lace fastened at the sides with button-like tufts of fur. The square-cut bodice was finished at the top with fur, with

L. M. JORDAN.

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SQUAW MEN.

Gen. O. O. Howard Explains Their Unhappiness.

WHITES MARRIED TO INDIANS.

Their Children Are Intelligent, But Bad — Some Interesting Life Stories of Men Who Have Indian Wives.

COPYRIGHT, 1890 — FOR THE TIMES. I
GOVERNO'S ISLAND (N. Y.) Nov. 8, 1890.—An old friend of the writer of this paper often remarks that the Bible history of the Children of Israel and their heathen neighbors always remind one of the present Indian customs. Probably the converse is the more exact statement, viz, that the customs of our Indian tribes and their rough neighbors often remind us of the ancient Israelites and their strange neighbors.

In the tribe of Dan, Samson, the son of Manoah, was born about the year 1156 before Christ. He became a giant in strength, and a half-employed character, seems to have been set apart for the punishment of the wicked Philistines, who were the uncomfortable neighbors of the Danites.

On one occasion he went down to Thimath, saw a Philistine woman that delighted his eyes; so Samson said to his father: "Get her for me, for she pleases me well." He married her, and the result of uniting Hebrew and heathen was a most unhappy life for both. By the threat of "burning her and her father's house with fire," the enemies of Israel succeeded in making her entice and betray her husband, and so there was through this treachery a terrible war brought on. The story is familiar to every child.

A like tale, though true, repeats itself in the neighborhood of hundreds of our Indian tribes. On one frontier, whether Spanish, Mexican, Frenchman, English or American, who married an Indian woman, was called a "squaw man," and in a few instances the "squaw man" has been made to suffer betrayal like Samson of old; and then have resulted some of the most relentless wars of our time, accompanied with outrage, burning and slaughter. But yet the results have not, in the main, been bad. It is thought that the putting of a man upon a horse adds to the picture of the man and the horse, but while it does this, it always takes something from the dignity of the man to be mounted.

Again, referring to ancient Israel, we notice that a certain Levite married a woman of Bethlehem; Judah, and that, notwithstanding she was his wife and he himself named in the records distinctly as her husband, still our translation calls her concubine. There are several similar intermarriages between whites and Indians. For example: An old and distinguished frontiersman, whose name, should I repeat it, would at once be recognized, was married after the Indian ideas of a frontier. The wife, a child, a little girl born to them. But yet the results have not, in the main, been bad. It is thought that the putting of a man upon a horse adds to the picture of the man and the horse, but while it does this, it always takes something from the dignity of the man to be mounted.

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Near Fort Stevens, Or., a strong young man many years ago settled upon a farm. It was before the old Governor of Washington Territory carried a ship load of marriageable teachers around Cape Horn, and white women were few and far between. He married a woman of a neighboring Indian tribe. He carried on a good trade with the garrison at the fort: was enterprising and often obtained comfortable, if not accumulated, fortune. His son, however, who made him a good, faithful wife, her love for him caused her to study to make his home more and more tidy as the years went on, but she mostly kept apart from white women. Her children learned to dress better than their mother, and gathered in the useful knowledge, social and practical, of other American youth. The eldest son has already replaced his father in honest and profitable business, and the daughters are respectively married.

In Eastern Oregon there was a few years ago a superb family. The husband was a tall, dark-eyed Frenchman. A woman of the quiet, gentle type he was the trusted agent of the Governor. There were three beautiful daughters. In grace of figure and movement, in elegance of stire and in the various accomplishments of gifted women, few could surpass them. The wife and mother, however, always kept in the background. She was really a servant

A square man at home.

In the household, she talked little English and shrank from every attention. She had advanced far beyond the women of her tribe, but never forgot for one moment that she was an Indian, so even here in this most successful instance of white and Indian marriage, it was next to impossible for the polished French gentleman, in the estimation of his white neighbors, to rise above the recognized condition of a "squaw man."

The old "voyageurs," French emigrants to the West from Canada, who served the Northwestern Fur Company, have traveled through the wilds of Oregon were encouraged to settle here and there among the Indian tribes. They were naturally led to marry Indian women. The Hudson Bay Company, it is said, made it a policy to favor such marriages. Therefore you find half-breed and French descendants of these enterprising "voyageurs" wherever you travel in that dark region. They are not generally on a par with our best business people of the West, though some are on the front line of progress, yet, for the most part, they are a kind, steady, self-supporting race. Their sires and their grandsons were the husbands of

Indian women. Many of their descendants today are in the West, as they usually are in Texas, proud of their Indian blood.

The first time the writer visited the Spokane he came with a military escort to the crossing of the Spokane river, many miles below the falls. It was the bridge you cross to go from Walla Walla to Fort Colville. Here were the bell-shaped tepees of the Indians pitched in irregular groups, perhaps twenty of them altogether. The skeleton poles protruded beyond the old canvas outside, and the smoke in small puffs was gently ascending above them. At the bridge was the white man who took the mèger toll, living in a small dugout of a tepee. The tepee is cleaned and order will be enclosed. Artisan wells, pressed by the neighboring ridges into intense activity, will afford his family water to irrigate and plenty of water to drink for his household and the animals which round him at all times. The water is good. This is a type of the usual "squaw man" to be met in Arizona, New Mexico and with the Indians of the interior. In loving the Indian women was enough to expatriate themselves, they manage to attain unto the compensations.

The writer does not like the cognomen "squaw men" for if we define the term as we have used it, to mean the husband of an Indian woman, it has in our American history touched the highest in the land, judges of the United States courts, members of Congress, generals of the army, officers of the navy, graft men, bankers, merchants and hundreds of citizens of the first standing in the community where they live.

Two things are usually asserted and believed in common frontier society. One is that the man who marries a squaw has degraded himself, and the other is that the issue of such marriage is bad; that is, half-breeds are bright and shrewd enough but deficient in moral character. This can hardly be true as a general statement. Nearly all of our interpreters for the Indians are at one time "squaw men" or half-breeds, and their moral character has been of the best reported. Yet they are popularly favored with our own citizens who have clung around the many Indian reservations simply for greed. There is certainly no indigenous taint—noting that education and true religion will not overcome, as it does in either white man or Indian, unmixed.

O. O. HOWARD.

THE DEATH OF SITTING BULL.

A Long and Stormy Career Closed by a Bullet.

The recent killing of Sitting Bull in a collision with the Indian police and Reservation troops near Standing Rock agency remains one of the most active opponents of white rule in the Sioux nation. Tatanki Yotakan, the white man who was killed among his fellows, has been more written of and lied about than any savage since King Philip. The truth of history is simply that he was an irreconcilable blanket Indian who was accused of all the shrewdness and caution of a professional politician. He took no part in the destruction of Custer's column, but sat in a tepee at a distance from the scene of conflict "making medicine." To his pleading with the god Heyoka the superstitious savages ascribed their victory rather than to the valiant leadership of Gull.

Sitting Bull was emphatically a stirrer up of strife, a typical "agitator," who profited by doing so today, but this being Sunday, and our law imposing a fine for firing a gun on the Sabbath, he was restrained. Do not let any business engagement prevent our meeting, for I assure you that I shall detain you for a few moments."

One bright morning while a chipmunk was sitting on a stump, rhythmically nodding his head to the song of a catbird, the colonel stood under a tree, and, with a name and a purpose, inquired how he was going to get the ears out of the cornfield. He had just decided to wade into the field and curse them out when a young man rode up to the fence, dismounted gracefully and approached.

"Is this Col. Rutherford?" the young man asked.

"Yes, sir. What can I do for you?" The young fellow, without replying, took out two pistols, and as he politely extended their handles toward the colonel, said:

"Take your choice."

"What for?" the colonel asked.

"Young man," said the colonel, "I am not acquainted with you, but I must say that I like your methods and therefore am compelled to accommodate you."

The colonel measured off thirty steps, and at a signal mutually agreed upon, both men fired. The colonel caught a projectile in the dashy part of his right shoulder.

"Good morning," said the young man.

"Good morning, sah," rejoined the colonel as he leaned against a tree. The young man gracefully mounted his horse and rode away, and the colonel went home and lay down.

Several months passed. The catbird was gone and the chipmunk was hidden away under the snow. The colonel stood in the country road, watching the wild geese fly over. A young man came riding along at an easy canter, and, seeing the colonel, dismounted, tied his horse and approached.

"Good morning," said the young man.

"How are you, sah," the colonel responded.

"Rather a bright but chilly day."

"Yes, but I don't think this snow will last long."

"No, I think not. The wind is shift-

FOURTH B. ARNOLD.

KINGS OF CRIME

There is a Successor for Every One Deposed.

STRUGGLE OF GOOD AND EVIL

Neve and Ingenuity Displayed by Two Unidentified Burglars—Denver. Charles Roben's Predicament—Episodes in the Careers of Some Famous Crooks

[Copyright by American Press Association] About one in so often some prominent authority in police or detective circles announces that the days of great crimes are over, that there are no successors to the



J. J. McDermitt.

famous rascals of a past generation and that the machinery of law and order has crushed the life and ambition out of the "crooked" element.

Generally on the heels of an assertion of this sort comes the news of a train robbery, bank burglary or huge swindle, and the self congratulating Hawkshaws have to turn out and hustle on the trail of the successful and rapidly fleeing desperadoes.

It has been asserted also that, because of improved methods and intricate electric and automatic surroundings, safe cracking is a "lost art"; yet the out-and-out two men who started a bank at Denver, forced the vault, secured \$1,200 in cash, and then calmly sat down to the discussion of half a dozen bottles of beer and a box of good cigars that chanced to be handy.

When they departed they left behind them what is described as the "finest and most complete set of tools ever seen in Colorado, and a system of wedges that could not be duplicated in any safe manufactory of the United States." Experts admitted that a single man with their sectional jimmy and wedges could open any safe in ten minutes.

Yet these well equipped, intelligent scoundrels came to grief. The day following the raid on the brewery they ran against the rock on which the criminal usually goes to when it is all over—dissipation. The police nabbed them after a struggle in which one of the burglars got a pistol ball in the leg. The officers are sure they have the right parties, but they are puzzled because they



F. West.

can't get the men to talk. The one who was wounded is identified as J. J. McDermitt. He is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, and is evidently possessed of a good education.

When photographed he assumed the attitude shown in the accompanying picture. His companion, known as F. West, is a thin-faced fellow, cool, crafty and ingenious. He is supposed to have been the maker of the tools used at the brewery burglary, but that is a point yet to be established. Indeed, the two men seem to understand each other, and the police methods thoroughly. They have been "communicated" in separate cells.

McDermitt has been told that West has "squealed" and vice versa, but all such fairy tales have been received with cheerful reticence and disbelief. Photographs of the prisoners have been sent all over the United States, but as yet no detective has been able to "place" them. The men are evidently what are termed "high class crooks." They have no confidants among the criminal classes. They "do jobs" on their own account, keep their mouths shut, and simply tell the authorities to "prove it." Under the circumstances it may be assumed that the "down" for the brewery burglary, which is the specific charge on which they are held.

However, when a man once gets to going behind the bars there seems little let up for him till he dies. That is probably what Charles Roben thinks. He has been known



CHARLES ROBEN.

for years as an expert burglar, and recently finished a seven years' term in the Ohio penitentiary.

He was free for about two minutes, for as he passed the prison gates two detectives took him into custody for a burglary committed in New York city years ago. He was then known as Mr. Del D'Anford, a retired merchant, and enjoyed a large acquaintance in the neighborhood where he lived. His friends suffered severely from midnight depredations, and Mr. D'Anford also loudly deplored the spoliation of his house.

One night a young woman was awakened by the footsteps of an intruder. She raised an outcry, and the visitor escaped after shooting her twice. As he fled he was recognized as the retired merchant, and it is for this crime that D'Anford alias Roben must now answer.

When Peter McCartney died and Doyle went to the penitentiary the secret service agents thought they had "settled" the last of the big counterfeits. But they hadn't, for Miles still flourished. True, he is in custody at Cincinnati, but the strength of the government's case against him is not yet to be made apparent.

Orzetti, a man of resources, who is bound, while out of jail, to live luxuriously. Early in 1889 he finished a term at the Chester (Pa.) penitentiary, and was turned loose practically penniless. He went to Cincinnati

and there met a burglarious friend named Jake Falk. Jake "cracked crib" industriously until the two had accumulated some capital.

With this they bought a flatboat, a stock of provisions and some tools. Then Falk took the boat while Ogle turned out prints for the \$20 silver certificates and a \$16 bank note. From these a large lot of counterfeits were printed, and after destroying the boat and its contents the confederates started to get rid of their handwork. They were highly successful, and flooded the southwest with bogus bills.

Falk was captured and convicted. Ogle eluded pursuit until recently, when the authorities caught him on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge. He was amply supplied with good money, but had no counterfeits about his person. What crime, indeed, the government has been able to obtain will of course be produced at the trial.

Another noted maker of bad money is Charles F. Ulrich, an expert engraver who formerly worked for the treasury department at Washington. The gang with which he was connected got into trouble, and Ulrich, to save himself, turned over his evidence. Then he went to Germany, where at last accounts he still lives.

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friends envious of this glorious climate. The vivacity and sociability of the young people present made the event one long to be remembered.

Miss Lucinda Mason proved a veritable hostess. Refreshments were served and at a short hour in the evening the party reluctantly left for their homes, feeling that the home of C. C. Mason is always a welcome place for those who really enjoy the society of the young. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Alexander, Misses Hattie Chapman, Eckley Biased, Edith Johnston and Cora Johnston of Norwalk, Gertrude Johnson, Sada Johnson, Susie Bounty, Julia Off, Hattie Jackson, Hortense Jackson, Lucinda Mason, Messrs. Ralph Lowe, Dr. Cook, J. H. Brenner, Sparks Johnson, Charles Farrell, Pleasant Brown, Foley and others.

THE OCCIDENTAL CLUB.

Miss Maud Newell entertained the Occidental Musical, Literary and Dramatic Club at her beautiful home, corner Second and Hill streets, Wednesday night, about fifty of the members being present.

A most interesting programme had been prepared, which consisted of a farce of two acts entitled *A Box of Monkeys*. Every one who took part acquitted themselves in fine style. The play is full of fun and music, and is just what the public would suggest. Between acts A. V. Baldwin entertained the club with a magic lantern, showing up some original slides, which caused no end of fun and laughter.

The cast of characters of the farce are as follows:

Mrs. Onodgo Jhones, an admirer of rank..... Miss H. B. Pearson
Sierra Bengaline, her niece, a prairie rose..... Miss M. Reese
Lady Catherine, a daughter of Count Paynaught..... Miss M. M. Newell
Edward Raiston, a promising young American, half owner of Sierra gold mine..... Mr. A. T. Tuthill
Charles Ogle, his partner..... Mr. A. T. Tuthill
Lord D'Accord, George Wilson

After the programme was over dancing was induced in until a late hour, when the guests dispersed, wishing each other a happy New Year.

Among those present were: Misses Lena Forrester, Lenora Smith, May Newell, Maud Newell, May Metherly, H. Pearson, F. Pearson, A. McKee, L. McKee, Alice Stephens, Maud Reese, Davies, Bieman, Longley, Klages, McIntosh, Morgan, Brotherton, Tuhill, M. Penney, Carrie Blanchard, May Blanchard, Mrs. Penney, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Pearson, Messrs. Evert Smith, W. Noble, H. C. Veazie, H. Stoddard, George Wilson, C. W. Wilson, E. Wilson, Mrs. More, Mrs. Barber, Ralph Klages, A. M. Tuthill, S. G. Tuthill, C. McStay, R. Waukowski, W. Peck, Newell and Pearson.

CLASS OF '85.

A reunion of the class of '85 of the Los Angeles High School was held at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, on Downey avenue, Friday evening. The evening was most delightfully passed in conversation, enlivened by music from Mrs. Arthur Blair. Letters were read from several absent members of the class, sending greeting and good wishes to those still in Los Angeles. Refreshments were served and the class regaledly parted after one of the pleasantest reunions ever held.

The class of '85 is an exceptionally large one and carried off the highest honors of any class the High School has yet graduated.

Those present were: Mrs. Anna S. Averill, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Misses Baxter, Beavis, Stoltenberg, Otis, Mueier, Messrs. Hewitt, Lantz and Burks.

PARTY ON HEMLOCK STREET.

A jolly party of young people were entertained by the Misses Hughes at their home, No. 843 Hemlock street last Thursday evening. Various games and riddles, into which entertainments were cast, the time passed pleasantly and quickly. About 11:30 p. m. the company sat down to a fine lunch, after which the last good nights were said, and all departed for their various homes. Following are the names of those who were present:

Misses Linnie Morgan, Dassai Thomas, Edna Parker, Minnie Irwin, the Misses Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. R. and daughter Ethel, R. V. and Mrs. D. Hughes, Messrs. J. B. Parker, Perry Parker, E. B. Thomas, J. S. Evans, J. R. Thomas, B. T. Hicks, J. H. Humphreys and F. B. Thomas.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Wednesday evening a surprise party was given Miss Lena Potter at her residence on Mozart and Workman streets, East Los Angeles. Dancing and games were engaged in, and a fine lunch was served. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Klokke, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Modini-Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Dr. and Mrs. Tolhurst, Dr. and Mrs.

Owens, Dr. and Mrs. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Rollins, Mr. and Mrs. Bachelder, Mr. and Mrs. Conrey, Mr. and Mrs. Simonds, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Kannon, Mr. and Mrs. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Larabee, Misses Lockhart, Foy, Klokke, Lax, Betts, Reese, Smith, Larkham, Wildman, Helling, Bell, Cora, Fox, H. H. Borden, Bland, Hanna, Orr, Messrs. Vosegan, E. Layson, Wright, Byram, Wyatt, Watchet, Ed Tufts, Boyl, Workman, Judge Clark, Dr. Hughes, J. Bond Francisco, A. W. Francisco, Notman, Busch, Avery, Clement, Foy, Blake, Forrester, Hall, Hause, Perkins, Hanna, Ned Hawes, Fred Hanna, McQuillan, Will Batchelder, Fennimore and Lautz.

THE OXFORD LEAGUE.

Capt. Bryan's beautiful residence on Figueroa street was the scene of a merry gathering on Wednesday evening, the occasion being a social given by the Oxford League. The following programme was rendered:

Piano solo, Mrs. Bryson; recitation, Mr. Kohler; vocal solo, Mrs. Mott; recitation, Mr. Allender; vocal solo, Mrs. Catching; vocal solo; Artie Bell; guitar solo, Mrs. Catching.

After the rendering of the programme all present took part in a "lemon squeeze," and it was enjoyed by the young men present as well as by the young ladies.

Messrs. M. Levering and Kohler captured the gentlemen's prizes, and Mrs. Poland and Mrs. Stradley carried off the prize of the ladies' side.

Refreshments were tastefully served in the spacious dining-room, after which the rest of the evening was spent in merrymaking. In the early part of the party broke up, starting out the new year in good spirits. Some of those present were the Mesdames Grove, Carlyle, Poland, Mott, Holland and Bell; Misses Bryan, Newkirk, Holland, Blythe, Matthews, Ellis, Rudsel, Locke, Williams, Wesson, Hamilton and Mott; Capt. Bryan, Gen. Matthews, Dr. Choate, Edwards, L. Levering, Toberman, Sheldon, Reider, Green, Conklin and Lautz.

A WHIST PARTY.

On Tuesday evening a delightful party took place at the new residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mason at Santa Fe Springs. Vocal music, dancing and games were the order of the evening. The large orange orchard and grounds adjoining the house were most pleasant for promenades, while within the house the furnishings and decorations of the parlors presented a most brilliant array of beauty. Flowers were distributed in every nook and on the elegant mantels, wherein glowed a comfortable fire, presenting a contrast which would make our Eastern

Maud Goodell, Nettie Kennedy, Anna Earl, Beila Henderson, Maud and Alice Finnall, Nina and May Fallon, Della and Alice Dockstader, Edna and Emma Sovereign, Nellie and Lilly Baracough and the Misses Miles, Messrs. Will Henderson, Charles Stark, Frank Spangler, N. M. Howell, Fred Siraphorn, Fred Smith, Ed Davidson, Charles McKea, Ernest Dockstader, George Cramer, George Sibley, Howard Aylesworth, Louis McIntosh, Don Harrison, Will Medler, Al Fallon, Henry Baracough and John Baker.

A very pleasant surprise was given

Miss Lena Potter at her home on the corner of Mozart and Workman streets

Tuesday evening, where the following

guests were entertained: Misses Ada

and Della Ledbetter, Della and Alice

Dockstader, Eta Baker, May Thompson,

Lizzie Tabb, Hettie R. Rigs,

Blanche Holden, Myra Jones,

Leona Morris, Edi Webster,

Ed and Jeff Cramer, Enos Franken-

houser, Al Fallon, Don Harrison, Fred Lamb, Will Ledbetter, E. V. Biong

and others.

THE ARGYLE BALL.

The grand anniversary ball of the

Argyle Club, which took place at Hotel

Nadeau New Year's eve, was a

social success in every sense.

The play is full of fun and music, and

is just what the public would suggest.

Between acts A. V. Baldwin inter-

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The cast of characters of the farce

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L. McKee, Alice Stephens, Maud Reese,

Davies, Bieman, Longley, Klages,

McIntosh, Morgan, Brotherton, Tuhill,

M. Penney, Carrie Blanchard,

May Blanchard, Mrs. Penney, Mrs.

Newell, Mrs. Pearson, Messrs. Evert

Smith, W. Noble, H. C. Veazie,

H. Stoddard, George Wilson, C. W.

Wilson, E. Wilson, Mrs. More,

Barber, Ralph Klages, A. M. Tuthill,

S. G. Tuthill, C. McStay, R. Waukowski,

W. Peck, Newell and Pearson.

CLAS

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